

of a meat famine in the Faderland. lishment clean and odorless. probably due primarily to the strict laws of that country forbidding impor- abattofr is inspected to see whether collected of the value of spraying ap tation of live stock from countries in it is fit to kill. After animals are put ples and it was shown that while 8,430 which certain animal diseases are to death those whose flesh is consid-bushels of sprayed apples brought an known to exist. The elaborate and ered absolutely dangerous are de average of \$2.02 per bushel, 6.365 bushcomplicated system of inspections and stroyed. Owing to the prevalence of els of unsprayed apples brought but prohibitions imposed upon the import poverty the German authorities are un- \$1.80 per bushel. tation of meats and domestic animals willing to waste anything that can be by the new meat inspection law of saved. Animals killed are divided into planted before 1880 was studied in its Germany, which went into effect a few four clmonths ago, had the effect of increas- of meat which is thoroughly sound; an average of four years it was found ing the prices of pork, beef, veal and mutton by diminishing the available supply. On account of a few cases of animals having some small local dis- 31, to 35 by 35 feet apart, 222 bushels Texas fever which existed among the cattle coming from the southern and Western part of the United States, live destroyed and the rest is sold directly year. Observations in the counties stock from this country are excluded; similarly because cases of foot and exceeding six pounds. The third class very important factor the best site is mouth disease were known to exist in is that which is of a quality so dis-Russia. Denmark and Sweden, cattle eased that it cannot be safely sold in vated to give good opportunity for air from those countries are likewise de- a raw state. However, it may be eaten and for water drainage and not so high nied admission.

reach of many working people in the struction. While it may appear loath-

great busy cities. While it was report, some to American people to have a

ed that the butchers and meat mer- housewife buy meat from diseased an-

situation and charging double prices, adopted in Germany, when one goes to

investigation showed that they were the market house to buy a piece of

in reality in serious difficulties, for in- sound meat he is assured of getting it.

stead of increased profits they were He at least does not buy bad or dis-

Apple Growing.

The Department of Agriculture of-

ten receives communications from

farmers who are maintaining that the

practical agriculturist does not have

much faith in experiments conducted

at experiment stations, as they are

on such a small scale that great

weight cannot be attached to the re-

sults. The statement is made that

were these experiments made on a

large scale or under conditions such

as confront the farmer himself, they

might prove more valuable. Taking

this standpoint as a rule to follow the

New York experiment station through

ported the results of an examination

of 1,138 apple orchards covering 8,-

642 acres in Wayne and Orleans

countles, New York. Both of these

counties are extensive apple growing

regions. In one township every or

A PROJITABLE APPLE TREE.

chard as large as an acre in extent

was visited. Observations were made

of the orchard, orchard troubles, etc.

making less money than before the eased meat, thinking it is first rate.

law went into effect. A number of

them announced to the municipal au-

thorities their intention to relinquish

their business. Mass meetings have

been held by citizens and meat dealers

with an endeavor to induce the au-

thorities to make the meat inspection

laws less stringent, but so far without

The model abattoir and cattle mar-

kets of Europe at the present time are

to be found in Germany. There are

extensive and well equipped establish-

ments in several large cities, but those

which are the newest with the latest

improvements and regarded as the best

of all are at the old university town

of Halle and at Mannheim on the

Rhine. These are almost duplicate

As early as 1878 there were city

abattoirs at Mannheim, one for Jews

and one for Christians. In 1890 it was

decided to construct a single new abat-

toir in connection with the new mar-

ket. This was completed in May, 1900.

This latter abattoir is a model of perfection, ample provision being made for receiving animals and shipping

dressed carcasses. The visitor does not receive suggestions of slaughter-

ing through any appearance of blood

smell it in the air, as in many of the

American slaughter houses. Build-

ings are of brick, stone, iron and glass,

of good appearance, substantially and

admirably adapted to their respective

and cold water, live steam, electric

lights and either steam or electric

power. These operate a great madety

of mechanical labor-saving appliances.

The hoisting apparatus is handled so

that manual lifting is almost wholly

avoided, and by suspended tramways,

carcasses and other heavy parts may

be moved in all directions in the kill-

ing halls. Artificial ventilation is also

provided so that every apartment may

be supplied with currents of fresh air.

dry, and either cold or warm as de-

large, light and airy. Instead of little

pens as is the usual case in France.

the arrangements at Mannheim are for

ket is properly branded.

The rooms for slaughter are

a separate hall for every kind of ani- on such factors as location, site, as-

mal and a regular corps of licensed pect, soil, management, distance be-

butchers is employed by the establish- tween trees, pruning, present condition

ing, humanely done. The large ant. found that for orchards tilled five

mals are killed by a percussion gup years or more there was an increased

course, the Jewish butchering is ac tilled orchards was found not to be

complished by a different method and due entirely to cultivation, as the man

that religion. Inspectors are present better care as regards fertilizers,

quarter passed and approved for mar- Figures were compiled of orchards

to supervise the slaughter and every spraying, pruning, etc.

Butchering is, comparatively speak- The agent of the New York station

All are supplied with hot

surrounding walls, nor does he

result.

plants.

this is allowed to go to general mar- that trees planted 30 by 30 feet apart kets. The second class consists of yield 186 bushels per acre; trees 31 by ease which does not taint the bulk of per acre, and trees 36 by 36 to 40 by 40 the meat. The affected parts only are feet apart yield 229 bushels per acre a without detrimental results if thor-Soon after the new inspection law oughly sterilized. It is accordingly subwas put into effect the imports of live jected to a temperature of from 220 to stock and meat supplies greatly de- 230 degrees in a steam boiler and then creased until the situation in Germany sold to the poor, like the rest. The was extremely grave. Prices asked for fourth class animals are those which dressed meat went quite beyond the are so diseased as to merit total de-

Scene in American

Slaughter House.

How they

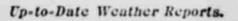
in Germany.

do it

From time to time the United States ways is very complete. Ample clean- injurious in the orchard pasturing, the Department of Commerce and Labor ing facilities are constantly employed orchard with neither sheep or hogs rehas received reports from its various and these in conjunction with power sulted in better yields than those not consuls in Germany giving accounts ful ventilating fans keep the estab- pastured. The fertilized orchards yield an average increase of 55 bushels per acre over those to which no Every animal that enters the Berlin fertilizer had been applied. Data was

The effect of distance between trees The first class consists relation to yield. Taking figures from to poor consumers in quantities not showed that while the site is not a doubtless one that is sufficiently eleas to be especially exposed to the wind

> This survey of the New York section covering, as it does, the actual practices of farmers in two of the most important fruit-growing counties of New York, and giving the actual results in yields and income by different methods of treatment in hundreds of orchards, is on a sufficiently large scale to make the results obtained of more than usual value and interest. It is exceedingly gratifying to find that the cultural methods long recommended by experiment stations as a result of trials on a small scale hold true when applied to orcharding on a commercial



The latest work upon which the United States Weather Bureau has entered is a system of meteorological observations from vessels at sea by wireless telegraphy and the simultaneous issuance of weather forecasts and storm warnings to those vessels. The Weather Bureau has prepared a special code by means of which exact information as to date and hour, latitude and longitude of the vessel, atmospheric pressure, temperature, force and direction of the wind, and the character of the sky are all compressed into four words. As soon as any coast wireless telegraph station receives such dispatch from vessels, the message is to be delivered at once to the Weather Bureau at Washington. Should the contents of this message be of such when the experience of the steamship was willing and the trade was made, Campania is remembered. On October Now it seems that this store, in adtem proposed been in use at that time. known as a man of great cordiality sels to avoid its center of activity. An-

The Department of Agriculture has recently published a method of constructing a chicken brooder, the total cost of which might come well within \$1.00. Such a brooder has been given careful trial by the Connecticut experiment station, and has given excellent results when used in a shed or colony house. The lower section of the brooder which contains the lamp for heating is a box 3 ft. square made of 10 inch poards and covered with tin or galvanized iron. About this cover, around the edges of the lamp box, one inch strips are nailed. Two one inch holes are bored through these strips on each ide of the box for the purpose of venllation. A floor of matched bor ds is aid on the strips. A hole 8 inches in

liameter is cut in the center of this

floor and over it is turned an old tin

A Brooder for a Dollar.

THE DOLLAR BROODER.

an 10 inches in diameter, the sides of e pan being full of holes to allow ce circulation of heat. Over this is aced a table 2 feet 6 inches square ith legs 414 inches high. Around the les of this table is tacked a curtain old felt cut from top to bottom at tervals of five or six inches to allow e chicks to pass in and out at will, e whole being surrounded by boards inches high and 3 inches long nailed gether at the corners and resting on e floor of the brooder. When the icks are ten days old one of these ards may be taken away and the dge used so that the chicks may run om the hover to the floor of the oom. The description of the brooder an be found in Farmers' Bulletin No. 87, which can be had upon application o members of Congress or to the Secctary of Agriculture.

Double- Yolked Eggs.

Squire Meadows, who lived down at Four Corners, was classed as a "mean d son-of-a-gun." He didn't mind uying new farm implements every ear and allowing them to rust and uin out in the winter rains and snows, out he would not buy his wife a sewng machine or a dish-washing mahine to lessen the labors of housework. She was never allowed spendng money, and whenever anything ncessary was wanted for the house the Squire always went himself to the illage store and made a trade of some arm stuff for the article desired.

One day the good wife wanted a package of darning needles, and told her husband so.

"Now, Abaguil," he said, "what's ther use of gettin' so 'stravagant's Winter's coming on, an' thar's that fodder cutter ter buy; can't yer get

along somehow with less?" The argument ended by a reduction importance as to demand special storm to a single needle. Squire Meadows varnings, notices will be prepared and took a fresh hid egg down to the coundispatched by wireless telegraphy to try store and inquired of the storeall vessels in the vicinity affected. The keeper whether he would trade a value of such a service might be cited darning needle for an egg. The owner 11 last, this liner was caught in a hur- dition to being a grocery, dry goods chants were taking advantage of the imals, yet under such a system as is ricane. The storm was found to have establishment and post office, was had no great area and it is stated by also one where liquid refreshments the Weather Bureau that had the syst were dispensed. The owner was warning of its existence might have to his customers, often inviting them enabled the Campania and other verton "treat on him."

The Squire, having made the trade, other feature of great value in this looked around at the array of botiles

PACKING APPLES FOR SHIPMENT.

proposed system is that the Weather on the shelf, and, smacking his lips, Bureau will thus be enabled to send to said: trans-Atlantic liners and other vessels. "Why, say, look yere Perkins, they information as to the limit of fog and say yer treat yer customers pretty ice on the Grand Banks so that by well at times ter somethin' stronger'n slightly altering their course they may water?" steer clear of these dangers.

by Vigilant Watchman. Secretary of the Treasury Shaw was

three minutes late in reaching the Treas. was prepared to pour in the liquor, ary Department the other morning and when Meadows yelled out: narrowly esccaped being held up by the rigilant watchman at the door.

he hurried through one of the seldom needle?" ised entrances to the building. It is one of the regulations of his department that all employes arriving late

at a desk near the entrance. Mr. Shaw did not consider himself

amenable to this regulation and hurried gether in harmony under circumstances to the elevator to go to his office, on the that would cause domestic discord, if second floor. The watchman noticed his not absolute disruption, in an everyday apparent carelessness in not registering, American family. Her majesty the and, not recognizing him, hurried after Empress is several years older than attached to the head with a mask and yield of about 80 per cent. over or the Secretary to remind him of his neg- her illustrious spouse, the Mikado, and the smaller ones are stunned by a chards which had been five years or lect. blow on the head and then bled. Of more in sod. This greater yield in the

vator, however, he heard the conductor children-the crown prince and four address his passenger as "Mr. Secre- princes-of whom the Emperor is the according to the rites prescribed by who tills his orchard usually gives it tary."

The watchman's activity ceased imme- mother of a son, which, as she is fiftydiately.

Secretary Shaw remarked later in the able, the illegitimate children of the In sod which were used as pasturage day that he was sorry he did not go Emperor would have to stand aside. The system of general drainage, sub- for live stock. While it was found back and register, as all good employes New they are accorded the full honors terranean condults and service tram- that hogs were least and cattle most are required to do.

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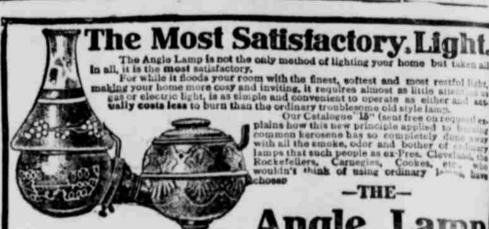
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the Department of Agriculture has re-

SECRETARY SHAW WAS LATE.

He Narrowly Escaped "Call Down"

shall register the time of their arrival

"Sure," responded the storekeeper,

"What'll yer hev?" "Oh, I guess mine'll be sherry'n

Perkins went over to the shelf, brought out the egg just traded in by the Squire, broke it into the glass and

"Say, look yere, Perkins, Cat thar egg I brung yer is a double-yelker; It was raining when he arrived, and don't yer owe me another darnin'

The Fature Mikado?

They can do things in Japan we could never even dream of doing. The imperial family of Japan dwells tothough she is the only wife he has ever When the watchman reached the ele- had she is not the mother of the five father. In case she should become the six years old, is exceedingly improbdue to members of the imperial family.



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